

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917, both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY 27th March, 1917, at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21st, to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDALE."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel. Hongkong 17th March, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE

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Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE, PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

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We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

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"WHITE ROSE."

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"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SINCE

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Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.

Our Syrup is prepared from the best

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assortments of the business and sanitary

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ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in Austin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished and newly painted inside, 3, STEWART TERRACE. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon, A WELL FURNISHED, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, for six months, from 1st June, or earlier if required. Good view. Apply X c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—UNFURNISHED, NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.—Apply Johnson Stokes & Master, Princes Building.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply Clark & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A GIRL for TYPING and GENERAL OFFICE Work.—Apply to W. S. Bailey and Co., Kowloon.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER with a knowledge of filing and general office work. Apply in writing, giving experience, age, reference and salary expected etc. Address Post Office Box No. 86, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

Apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—24 "I Z" Slazenger Tennis Racquets, 35 dozen "M & T" Superior Golf Balls, 10 dozen Slazenger Tennis Balls, 10 pieces back stop Tennis Netting. Apply: GEO. P. LAMMERT.

FOR SALE.—MODERN doublebarrelled, hammerless 12 bore GUN, by George Gibbs; practically new; with case and requisites complete, including 300 Cartridges. Price \$150.—Apply "D. E. F." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—One 10 1/2 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACRROYD O.I.L. ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

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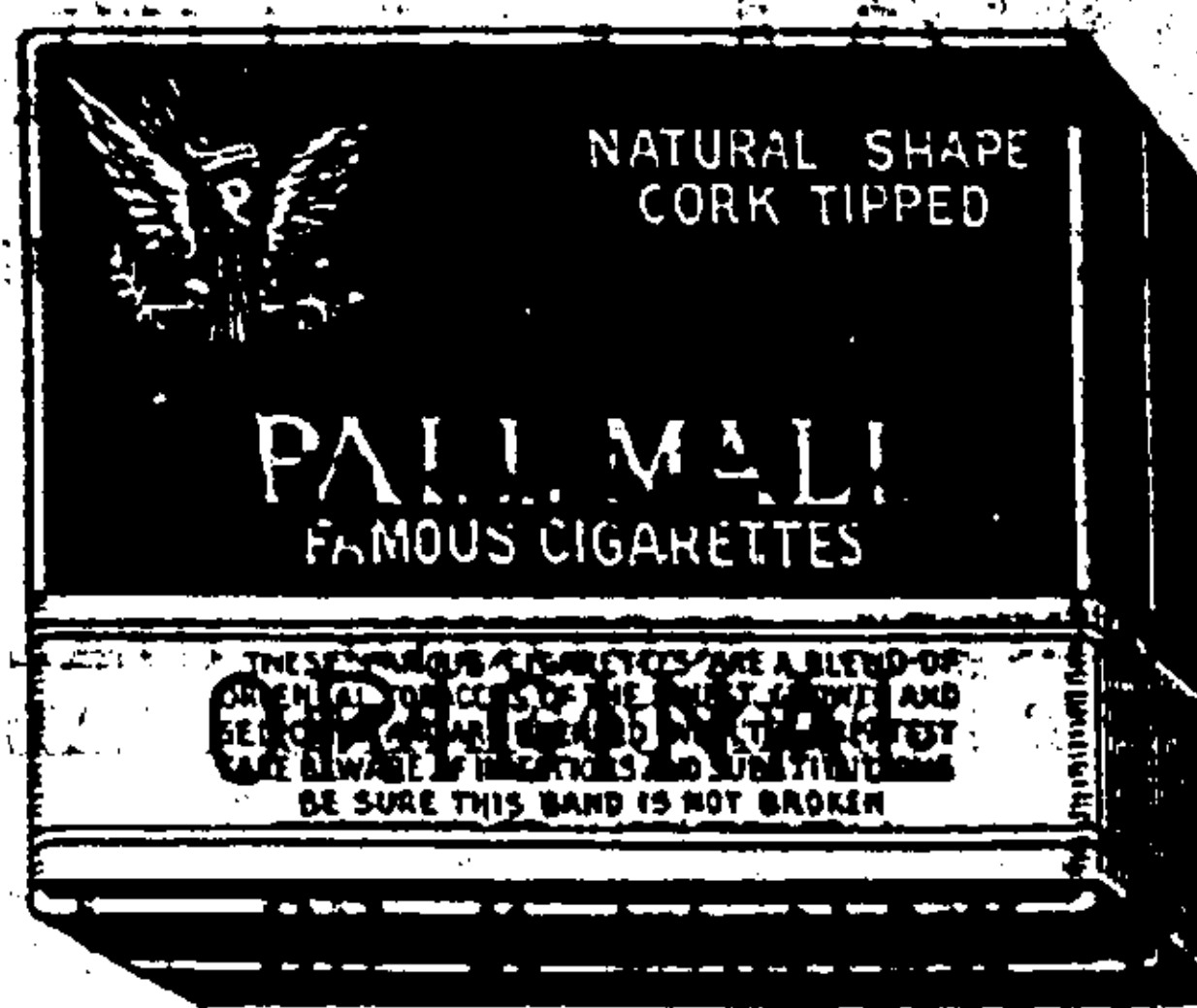
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NOTICES.

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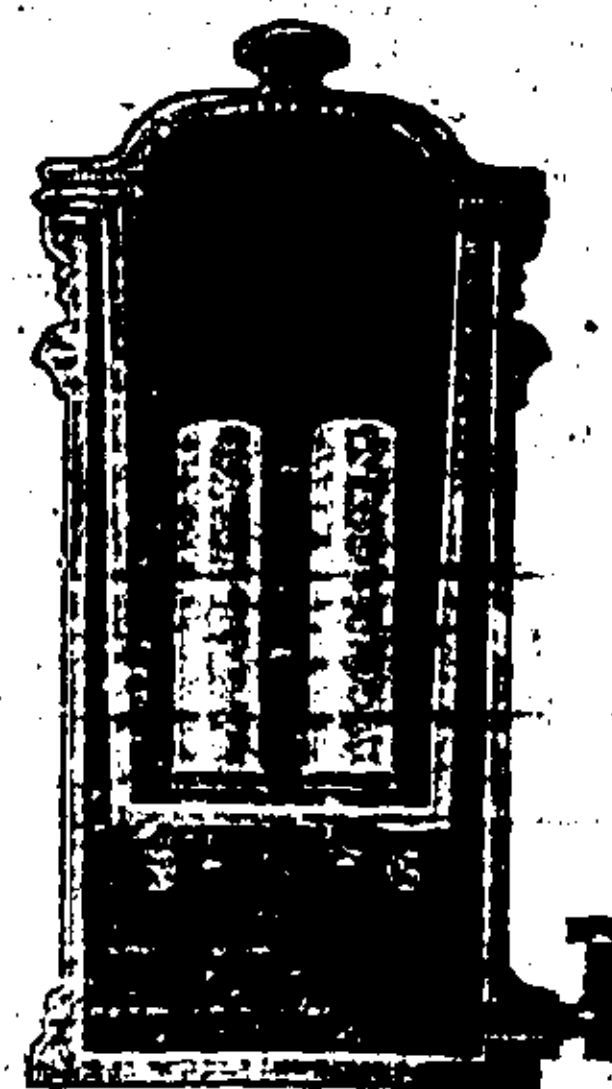


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The Most Satisfactory FILTERS on the Pasteur System yet introduced, combining Rapidity of Action with Perfect Efficiency.

FILTER CYLINDERS. STOCKED FOR Berkefeld and Cheavin Filters.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per.	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

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CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD. ... " " \$1.50
PLAIN. ... " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as H. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dimitrina, Simon, etc., Messers. Tocco, Tocco, etc. Specials. Lohrwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!

CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES, CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

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100, THE ARCADE, A. D. 1917.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND HEALTHY.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

NATIONAL RELIEF.

It is with mixed feelings that we read the fourth report of the Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund, which we published in our issue of yesterday, for, in certain aspects, it makes pleasant reading, but in others it generates a measure of disappointment. All will remember that this Fund at the outbreak of the war, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, received the heartiest support, both here and at home, of those who were anxious "to alleviate suffering caused by the war"—that was how the official appeal was worded. The huge sum of money subscribed was certainly an eloquent reflex of the desire of all classes to be of assistance to their less fortunate brethren in the hard times which were expected to follow the outbreak of hostilities. Up to the end of September last, close upon six millions sterling had been subscribed, but, as subsequent events proved, there was nothing like the degree of distress felt that was anticipated, and a very large balance is still in hand to meet any contingency that may arise. Less than half a million pounds have, in fact, been distributed in civil relief. This is one of the most gratifying features of the report, for it shows that the workers of the country have suffered no real distress throughout the two and a half years of war. Everyone recognises that a large percentage of the increased earnings since the war has been swallowed up in the higher cost of living, and that the lot of the worker has been more strenuous, but the fact that there have been no great hardships to bear, apart, of course, from the loss of the flower of our manhood, should give rise to feelings of thankfulness when we compare the facts with the sufferings that have been endured by other combatants.

But the disappointment in the report lies in the fact that nearly three million pounds have been spent in naval and military relief. Behind this mere statement lies much that is deserving of strict enquiry. No-one grudges relief to men of the services but one instinctively resents the fact that they are made the objects of "charity". To quote from the report:—"Since the beginning of the war the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, which acted as agents for the Committee in administering relief to discharged members of the forces, has given monetary grants in over 102,000 cases. By September 30, 1916, 38,986 soldiers' widows, 85,680 children, and 24,438 other dependents had been assisted by the Committee through the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, and the Naval cases numbered 5,714 widows, 10,435 children, and 4,765 other dependents." The widows and orphans of our soldiers—or at least a great many of them—have been fed and clothed, since the loss of the breadwinners, on charity, and all those people who rightly feel that this work of maintaining the dependents of our dead heroes should be managed and financed by a Governmental department, and be run on official lines, have cause to regret that the Home authorities have not provided the machinery necessary for this to be done. Much scandal has been caused by the mismanagement of soldiers' pensions, or rather by the lack of management thereof, and we know that there is many a bitter complaint because the powers that be have not acted in those two matters with that thoroughness which the subject demands. The Pensions authority now seems to be getting to work with something like a show of understanding. It certainly is high time that cases of naval and military distress were relieved by other than voluntarily-given money—money that was intended for civil application only. Long ago it should have become a national charge to support these cases, and, if it is not soon made one, it will be easy to say that as a nation we are forgetful of services rendered and benefits received.

Past experience makes us appreciate the remark in the report that the Committee's claim to a grant from Army Votes in recognition of the expenditure incurred by the Fund on behalf of the War Office is still unsettled, for it is notorious that the War Office has been loth to pay its debts to civil authorities. We remember that when certain civil bodies, through whose areas roads used by much military traffic pass, asked for assistance in the upkeep of these roads they were promised it, but to our knowledge none was given. Facts like these should lead the Committee not to hope for too much. But there is another aspect of the matter, and that is as to what will happen after the war, when it is almost certain that distress will be on a much larger scale than at present. The National Relief Fund Committee should be conserving its finances now, so that it will be in a position to help at what will undoubtedly prove to be a critical time. It should not be spending its funds in a direction for which they were never intended. The subscriptions are getting appreciably less as time goes on, and, in the circumstances, this is not to be wondered at, but if the public could be assured that by subscribing they were storing up for the "rainy day" that is coming, instead of meeting a charge that should be met by the Government, it would undoubtedly render far more support than now.

Wanted—Another Aeroplane.

The Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Overseas Club writes us, suggesting that it should be possible for Hongkong to raise subscriptions between now and St. George's Day (April 23) to an extent that would meet the cost of another military aeroplane. We take pleasure in giving prominence to his suggestion, for we feel not only that this should be possible but that it is clearly the Colony's duty. Something—not much—has already been done in this direction, but the bulk of the money was found by a small number of Chinese. Hongkong, as we have observed before, too often allows the Chinese and the taipans of a few foreign firms to meet these various calls with big donations, instead of making the subscription spread over all sections of the community. The sum required to purchase the small type of machine which the War Office prefers is \$1,500. Seeing that a very large proportion of Hongkong is better off, and not worse off, by reason of the war, it should not be a difficult matter for this sum to be collected in (say) five and ten dollar offerings, without asking for lump sums from the wealthier men of the Colony. Three thousand five-dollar bills will do the business.

That German Coat of Arms.

We are not sorry to see that a correspondent has again brought up the question of that ridiculous Hun coat of arms, which is still to be seen in various places on the one-time Deutsch Asiatische Bank. We have many times protested against its being allowed to remain, and we have never yet heard any sufficient reason for its continued existence. We believe that, when one official was approached on the subject, some eighteen months ago, he pooh-poohed the agitation against the crest as puerile; and nothing was done towards its destruction, albeit Messrs. Sassoon were sporting enough to cover the wretched thing with wood, wherever it appeared on their own premises, and the authorities discreetly ignored the fact that somebody or other draped the main ornament with a now almost invisible Union Jack and subsequently "disfigured" it with plaster. But why this half-hearted attitude? Is the badge of the Kaiser something to be proud of, that we allow it to remain where it is? When one considers all the suffering for which that philanthropist has been responsible since August 1914, one must surely feel that it is an insult to His Majesty the King, and to his loyal subjects, that this mark of infamy is permitted to remain in a British colony. If it is unlikely that the Boches will ever re-occupy their old premises, in the name of all that is sane, why do we preserve this memento of them? Will not some public-spirited Unofficial Member make a public enquiry?

At Last!

"In the House of Commons Mr. Hope announced that, if the Germans carried out their threat to employ prisoners near the firing line, the Imperial Government would immediately decide on appropriate action." Thank Heaven for the new Cabinet. We have but to recall the mandarin nonsense that was talked last year by some of our Ministers, when reprisals for aeroplane outrages were suggested, in order to realise how badly we needed a change of Government, in this as in other respects. One of the first acts of the new officials was to hint to the House that, if any evil befel Captain Blaikie, things might not be well for one or two prisoners then in British hands; and now the hint has developed into a definite statement. Had the same line been pursued before, many scores of unfortunate Britishers, including Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt would still be alive. Had Hun prisoners been placed in spots most likely to be visited by Zeppelins, had others of them been sent to sea in our various merchant vessels, and had open towns in Germany been bombed or bombed every time the Germans infringed the Hague Convention, William of Germany would most certainly have been persuaded, by some of his subjects, to modify his war programme to some extent.

DAY BY DAY.

MOST GIRLS ARE MORE PROFICIENT IN HANDLING A CURLING-IRON THAN A POTATO-PEELER.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.41/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 573rd anniversary of the institution of the Order of the Garter.

The Sailors from the Taigtau.
We understand that the four men taken from the German gunboat 'Taigtau' at Whampoa have been interned by the Chinese Government, and that each man is receiving two dollars a day for his maintenance.

The Hongkong Chinese and War Taxation.

A meeting of the leading Chinese will be held at the Tung Wo on Sunday at 2.30 p.m., for the discussion of the means to be employed in raising a war contribution of a million dollars or upwards.

Unlawful Possession Case.
A marine hawker was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of brass fittings. The man was arrested while walking along the street with the goods in a basket. His only explanation was that he had bought the fittings off a junk master, but he stated that he could not identify the man again. A fine of \$10, or 14 days' hard labour, was imposed.

His Own Repairs.

An employee of the Kwong Fat Engineering Works, Yau-mat, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of copper piping from the yard. Defendant said he was taking it to repair a water-pipe, and Detective Sergeant Willis remarked, "Yes, in his own house." A previous conviction for larceny was proved, and defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Junk Trouble.

A boy aged 14, who is employed on a junk, summoned a junk man before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, for assault. It was alleged that the defendant ran his junk against the one the boy was on and, when remonstrated with, seized a boat-hook and hit the boy on the head with it. This was denied. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 and ordered defendant to pay \$1 compensation and to keep the peace for three months.

44 Years a Lawyer.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, a well known member of the legal profession of the Colony, celebrated the 44th anniversary of his being admitted to the Solicitors' roll yesterday and was the recipient of many congratulations from his friends. The event was marked by a dinner in the evening at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, when Mr. Faithfull received the hearty good wishes of those assembled.

Forgery Case.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese was charged with stealing a cheque, valued \$135, sent to another man from the Bank of California, Los Angeles. Another man was charged with forging and altering the cheque, and still another is charged with being concerned in the offence. Mr. Dennis appeared for the third defendant, and the first was represented by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida.

A DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

At our advertising columns indicate, a new directory of Hongkong is being prepared for publication. The work of compiling names is being carefully and systematically attended to, and the publisher is requesting the ladies and gentlemen of Hongkong and Kowloon to kindly send in names and addresses.

The directory is to sell at one dollar per copy, an innovation and experiment that will be watched with some considerable interest. The originator of the idea is Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, a newspaper owner and author of many years' experience.

THE MISSING WATCH.

K. S. L. I. Private Charged With Theft.

A private in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, named George Lloyd, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a watch valued at \$10, the property of a second-hand dealer, of 167, Queen's Road West.

When charged, the defendant said that he admitted taking the watch, but it was a watch that he had misused for about three months past. He brought it out with him from England.

The shopman stated that the defendant went to the shop last evening and pointed out the watch which was on view. It was worth \$10. Having been shown the watch, defendant asked the price of it. He was told \$20.

His Worship:—Twice as much as it is worth, eh?—Yes.

Continuing, the shopman said the defendant put the watch in his pocket, and, throwing down his own watch and stick on to the counter, ran out of the shop. Chase was given, and the man was stopped by an Indian constable, and taken to the Police Station.

Defendant asked the witness how long he had had the watch alleged to have been stolen, and he replied over two years. He bought it from a pawnshop.

The Indian constable proved the arrest.

Defendant said he did not leave his watch and stick on the counter, but that were taken from him by the shop people. He had also lost \$150 in money.

Inspector O'Sullivan deposed to seeing the defendant brought to the station, and said that when asked his name the defendant said "John Evans." When charged he said, "I had a watch like this one which I brought with me from England. My father brought it from a second-hand shop and gave it me as a birthday present. I went to the shop and recognised it as mine as soon as I saw it. It was stolen from me at the Bijou Theatre." Defendant made no complaint.

Other evidence was given by another man in the shop at the time; who corroborated the story told by the shopman.

Defendant said he went into the shop and asked to be shown the watch. He stayed there for five minutes and the shopman would not show it. He again asked to see the watch, and as it was just like the one he had had stolen from him, he walked out of the shop. The shopman ran after him and took from him his stick, his watch and \$1.50. The Chinese had a knife and was going to hit him on the head with it.

His Worship remanded the case for a week, saying he wanted time to consider it.

CLARKE'S CIRCUS.

Another Crowded House.

If we set down the number of spectators at the Clarke Circus at Kowloon last night as two thousand, we certainly shall not be exaggerating; and it is safe to say that everyone had a good time, for the programme offered far more in the way of novelty and really smart work than travelling shows are in the habit of giving to Hongkong. The tent is commodious and well ventilated and the lighting arrangements are a great improvement on those usually to be found under such circumstances.

The equestrian performances of Miss Clarke and the Messrs. Clarke were extraordinarily good, the juggling on horseback of the latter being the best of its kind we have seen in the East, while the "Hui-yee" that greeted the flying trapeze work of the Alex. Jones was the most amusing and spontaneous compliment that the artists could have wished for. The gymnastic display by Messrs. and Miss Martineau and Baby Florie was also a very attractive turn, and the clowning of Messrs. Morris and Vincent was appreciably applauded.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Saturday was quite an important day in local football and drew a large crowd to the Happy Valley to witness the final for the championship of the U.S. League between the R.G.A. and K.S.L.I., and what proved to be the elimination of South China Athletic for championship honours in Division II of the Hongkong League.

The latter match commenced at 3.30 p.m., Mr. M. Gordon Banks, R.N., officiating with the whistle. The game started at a fast rate and during the first half excellent play was exhibited by both teams, neither side obtaining any material advantage in the shape of goals, and at half-time the score sheet, 0-0, was a fair reflex of the play. After the resumption it was fairly evident that the Athletics were up against it, for the K.S.L.I. exercised a pressure on the Athletic defence which could have but one result, which came from a melee in front of goal, the ball passing between some half-dozen players and rolling over the line in a manner which appeared to fill the Athletic custodian with chagrin—at least his face became a little less expressionless. After this, the Athletics were seldom dangerous, those deft touches with the ball, in which they appear to specialise, invariably meeting with disaster. A Coy, continuing the offensive, were rewarded ultimately with a second goal, which placed the game beyond doubt. By their 2-0 victory, A Coy, now head the table in Div. II, with a total of seventeen points for the ten games played.

The R.G.A. and K.S.L.I. lined up under the supervision of Mr. Wells. The gunners were immediately on the aggressive and high hopes were entertained by their supporters that they would make good. These hopes were justified by the dangerous raids they made on the K.S.L.I. goal, whose defenders were kept quite busy. Towards the close of the first half the gunners had distinctly hard lines in not registering the first goal, Gratton sending a terrific drive from close in, which struck the K.S.L.I. custodian and was diverted outside the post. The corner kick proved fruitless and half-time found both teams goalless. Shortly after the interval, disaster came upon the gunners, Oaple heading into his own goal. Oaple in the role of goal-scorer was unique and his feelings on receiving the congratulations of his opponents can be better imagined than described. What his fellow-players thought, and probably later said, one hesitates even to guess. This reverse appeared to take much of the sting out of the gunners' play, which the K.S.L.I. were very naturally not slow to take advantage of, and within a few minutes Pritchards had netted number two, but he certainly was offside. Realising, however, that mere mortals in general, and football referees in particular, have yet to attain perfection, too much stress should not be laid on this point. After this the gunners went to pieces and Pritchards had no difficulty in registering a third goal. Thus the K.S.L.I. became the winners of the U.S. League Championship for 1916-1917.

Next Saturday the Athletics meet D Coy, K.S.L.I., who have gained sixteen points in nine games. This fixture should prove a big draw, and will doubtless be played in the same clean and sporting manner which characterised last Saturday's match—a sufficient answer in itself to the many hysterical ravings which have lately obtained publicity from certain self-constituted judges of local football matters.

Saturday also provides, in addition to the game for the decision of the championship of Division II, another for that of Division I, the contestants being the Club and the R.E. This will, without doubt, prove to be one of the greatest attractions of the season, for whenever these old rivals meet they provide good football for the spectators, and plenty of amusement for their supporters.

QUIZ.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Purists are beginning to object to the use of "pacifist" as the correct word wherewith to describe a certain type of mind, says the *Chronicle*. "Pacifist" and "pacifistic" have been suggested, and the latter on the whole finds more favour. A pacifist is, of course, simply a man of peace—a passive resister, as it were; but pacifistic describes the man who, like Mr. Wilson, with or without reason, fair would make peace. In pacifist we have an absurdly lopped word which is neither one thing nor the other, the "i" of the Latin word being retained and the rest of the verb being ruthlessly cut away. The Oxford Dictionary, it may be remarked, ignores all three variants.

Turkey's stupid determination to destroy the Arabic language and to substitute her own for it will be a vain effort, for while the world could well dispense with Turkish, civilisation would never permit Arabic, to which all European literature is heavily indebted, to pass into oblivion. Flaub, tenses, subde, serenades and song with which the troubadours of Provence delighted the lands they visited were all in their very form derived from Saracen singers, who for centuries had delighted in the invention of rhymes, intricate and melodious metres, and all the lyric graces of poetry.

It may be taken for granted that last year's experiment in "day-light saving" will be repeated, remarks the *Chronicle*, and that summer time will be introduced even earlier. Germany and Austria are beginning theirs on April 1, but there seems to be excellent reason why we in these islands should get ahead of them. March 1 suggests itself as a very suitable date. The sun rises then at 6.48 and sets at 5.38, so that an extra hour in the morning would not involve hardship to early workers. And if any other reason is wanted it is St. David's Day, which this year will obviously have more sentimental significance than ever before.

If the proposals of the Speaker's Committee on Electoral Reform are adopted they will cause some very queer re-arrangements of seats, especially in the London suburbs, where districts like Acton, Ealing, Leyton and Walthamstow will have members of their own for the first time. The only country to lose its member will be Rutland, which has a population of only 22,000. There are no "rotten boroughs" to disappear, but many of the cathedral cities will suffer. Canterbury, Hereford, Durham, Salisbury and Winchester, amongst others, will lose their individuality and become merged in the county districts. The two largest urban districts in the kingdom, Wiltshire and Rhondda, both at present county districts, would each have two members of their own.

Though the sixpenny notes of 1700 were probably the smallest struck off intentionally by the Bank of England an accident led to the issue in 1825 of a note with the face value of one penny. This note got into circulation and for many years was such a source of annoyance to the cashiers in making up their accounts, that a cute individual into whose hands it passed had no difficulty in selling it back to the Bank for 45.

Little country post-offices, which combine Government with personal business—stamps, cheese, postal orders, and crockery being sold over the same counter—have their interesting specialties and idiosyncrasies. One of these "impostings" displays a notice to the effect that a pound of sugar may be obtained by any person purchasing other goods to the value of three shillings. Imagine the village postmaster's predicament the other day when a customer, having purchased a three-shilling postal order, asked for her coveted pound of sugar!

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Letter from a Hongkong Man.

Mr. J. A. Tarrant has received the following letter from Lieutenant E. W. Evans, formerly of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, who is serving with the 21st Middlesex Regiment:—

Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco galore. Parcels arrived yesterday in perfect condition. Thanks very much for the excellent present. I can tell you I greatly appreciate the kind thought that prompts the sending of the smokes. Myself and the three other officers in my Company are at the moment puffing away like young chimney. We are cold and dirty, but not yet fed up. The general opinion is that we are bound to win this year. The weather is really severe, easily the coldest winter of the war. Three days ago, I played in a hockey match on a canal just a little way back from the line; it was great sport. Not having skates, we played in our hob-nailed boots. As still sore; think I must have fallen at least thirty times, but I scored the winning goal, so was quite backed. To-day is the senior officer's birthday (of my company). We are having a champagne dinner to celebrate it. I rode to a town ten miles away this morning to procure the nourishment, and, more by good luck than good management, managed to get the stuff safely back to our dug-out. My poor horse had quite a bad time on the slippery roads, but fortunately managed to keep on its pins. War is not all hardship, but it is pretty uncomfortable at times. However, little "bust-up" which we are able to have occasionally make life worth living. Am looking forward to promotion shortly; would have had it before this, but I have an unfortunate habit of stopping enemy "chunks of hate" and so being forced to take little holidays. Three or four more fortunate officers have been promoted over my head whilst I have been in hospital at different times. Still the little holidays in England are jolly nice, as you can imagine.

Cheero; the best of wishes and luck to yourself and everybody.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Treatment of Germans.

The Chinese Government will follow the most civilised method of treating the Germans in China after a diplomatic rupture, states the *Peking Daily News* of March 14. The Government has considered the matter for some time. Now that the final decision of its policy has been made, steps will soon be taken in order that the Germans may not be embarrassed.

It is said that the Government has completed arrangements for the safe passage of the German Minister and his staff to a neutral country. The German merchants and clergy will still be allowed to stay as usual and will be given due protection. The German consular officers in the various treaty ports, however, will not be asked to withdraw. All the Germans who are in the Government service under treaty stipulations will be paid their salaries as usual although they will be asked not to attend office.

There are now about twenty German soldiers in Peking and forty in Tientsin. It is reported that when the relations with Germany are broken off the Government will intern the German soldiers in the barracks at Siatsien, the place where the late President Yuan Shih-kai first trained the modern troops of China about twenty years ago.

The Government has decided that in case of eventualities, the German Settlements in Tientsin, Hankow and other places should revert to the control of the Chinese Government. The Cabinet Office has telegraphed to the Chinese and Civil Governors of Chihli and Hupoh, informing them about this decision and instructing them to make all necessary preparations beforehand.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior are

TROUBLESOME CHIEF OFFICER.

Sent to Prison for a Month.

Before Commander Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Captain W. A. Valentine, master of the *Sui Tai*, which plys between Hongkong and Macao, summoned his Chief Officer, Thomas Maddicott, charging him with going on duty on the 19th inst. in an intoxicated state; also with assaulting the chief engineer, H. Smythe, and the officer's boy, Wai Kwan. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Captain Valentine stated that on the morning of the 19th Mr. Smythe complained that he could not sleep in his berth on account of the noise made by defendant. In consequence, he had to sleep in one of the saloon cabins. The chief officer's boy came to him the following day and said that the defendant had struck him. Witness did not think the boy was marked. Captain Connor later came aboard the ship, and defendant was not sober then. The chief engineer came aboard on the afternoon of the 19th and went to his cabin. Defendant followed him in and knocked him down. Witness followed the two men and found the chief engineer on the floor. The chief engineer was not badly hurt.

H. Smythe, the chief engineer, said that on the night of the 18th he arrived on board at about 11 o'clock. There was too much noise going on in defendant's room, caused by him striking the wall and shouting out, that he was compelled to go along to one of the saloon rooms. In the morning he mentioned the matter to the last witness. On arrival in Hongkong—the row took place at Macao—the defendant came round to his room and spoke about being ill. Witness mentioned the noise he had made the previous night. Defendant said that he had been suffering great pain. Witness went ashore and returned later. The chief officer saw him go into his room and he came over from the other side of the deck and followed him. He then accused witness of having reported him to Captain Connor, for being drunk, which he (witness) denied. Defendant called him foul names and struck him on the side of head. He seemed to be very much under the influence of drink. Defendant had been on the ship about a month. He had never seen him drunk before.

His Worship:—Have you any questions to ask?—No, I throw myself on the mercy of the Court.

His Worship:—You have been a master; have you not?—Yes.

And is this your idea of discipline on a ship?—No.

Have you been in prison before in Hongkong?—No, sir.

I find the charge proved. You will go to prison for 28 days.

DEFENDANT ABSENT.

A Solicitor Without Instructions.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case was heard in which Chau Kwai, trading as Kwong Lee, of 27, Irving Street, claimed \$578.65 from the Cheong Shing firm, building contractors, of 20, Kwaiwick Street, for work done and materials supplied in the erection of a house at Tung Lo Wan.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. M. Preston for the defendant.

Mr. Preston said he had no further instructions since he saw his Lordship last in chambers. He had given the defendant instructions that the case would proceed to-day, but he had not put in any appearance.

Plaintiff, in the box, said that defendant had paid nothing.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

considering the following matters: (1) The policing of German settlements after they are taken over by the Government; (2) The way of continuing the municipal administration of the German settlements; (3) The way to control German subjects residing in the settlements.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Hongkong-Saigon Rate Suddenly Strengthens.

Messrs. Snowman and Company, in their freight circular dated March 17, state:—

We last reported on 3rd inst. since when a certain amount of trip chartering business has been put through. The feature of the period under review has been the sudden strengthening of the Saigon/Hongkong rate. When we last went to press, the rate in this direction stood at about 80 cents per picul and two small outsiders were fixed at this figure. A few days later indications of 85, 90, and 95 cents were quickly received, but these only had the effect of inducing owners to hold out for higher rates which they expected would shortly be forthcoming. Fixtures of a medium-sized, and one small, outsider at one dollar, however, were made and immediately following that two regular liners were negotiated at the same rate and an outside at two cents over. Principals were, however, indicating tonnage as high as \$1.10/\$1.20, but these rates could not be obtained and the market has in the meantime weakened slightly, another small outsider being fixed at \$1.00 per picul.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th February, 1917, amount to total 115,057 tons as compared with 101,574 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifed rice stands at \$3.78 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for March/April shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate has, in the interval, if anything, weakened slightly and little fresh business is reported. The berth rate stands at \$1.20 per picul.

Saigon/Java:—There is a certain amount of demand in the market, but rates indicated are not seemingly adequate to tempt owners to accept business, furthermore the absence of very much cargo moving Java northwards still further tends to make business unworkable.

Saigon/Philippines:—A small demand is in the market with offers of \$1.30 per picul. Owners are inclined to hold out for a higher rate and provided this could be obtained business would probably result.

Dalry/Canton:—Nothing further is reported in this direction although indications are being made of requirements for loading on the reopening of Newchwang. With the marked scarcity of tonnage, however, charterers' idea of an opening rate of \$1.00 per picul does not seem to coincide with that of owners and for the time being, therefore matters remain in this position.

Ocal:—Rates from Japan have firmed, and tend to strengthen further, as have also those for southern local business.

Fixtures reported:—Wakamatsu/Hongkong Yen 10.00, Hongkong/Hongkong \$9.25 per ton.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Strength. P. C. 834 Mehr Din is granted leave to proceed to India.

P. C. 133 Wong King Shin is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Band and Orchestra. Band practice.—Monday, March 28.

Orchestra practice.—Thursday, March 29.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liveraches," Sick Headaches.



the little gentle-as-nature laxatives, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNE BEEF

AND

CORNE PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Bruton D. Bank W. Van. Brien Dr. D.H. Bales G. Borras M.C. Borras B.F. Cleaver Miss E. Cunningham R.F. Fillius Judge J. Fortune Ray Thos. J. Fraser Mr. & Mrs. De Witt C. Frana H.R. Gershen A. Gopstein J. Gilliam Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Gilliam Miss G. Gilliam Master H. E. Gilliam Master R. Salinas E. Green L. C. F. Heim Mrs. C. Harding Mr. & Mrs. Urs C. Harding Master A. J.

Black R. Brown Sgt. & Mrs. Miller E. Inch Miss M. Inch. Leong Y. K. MacGregor Mrs. G. Wang C. M. Per as. KALJO MARU, from Swatow, on Mar. 21. Carnalis Mrs. A. G. Japh.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Ashworth Miss E. B. Shikatanu M. Phillips C. H. Cuthbert O. Smith Mrs. H.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 22nd inst., and until further notice, the road from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay will be closed to Horse and Vehicular traffic in order to admit of certain improvements being effected thereto.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Public Works Office, Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd, March 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Miscellaneous Stock comprising:—

Woollen and cotton singlets, trousers, Summer shirts, stockings and socks, Gent's and Lady's shoes, leather leggings, etc., etc. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April; both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. General Managers, Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

A CURE THAT CURES

There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mine at baths, massage, etc., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it, sufferers have abandoned their crutches, others have been cured after years of suffering. We have yet to learn of a single instance where LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has not cured when given a fair trial.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Whitcombe, St. Harford writes:—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffer at the most excruciating pain; all medical aid was unavailing. Two bottles of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely." Sold at 1/- per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Neckwear

We have just received the best line of Ties that ever came into our Store (and that is saying a good deal).

We mean what we say, and our Ties will back up our assertion.

Latest patterns in Printed and Spotted Foulard Silks, and the newest Plain Colours.

BOWS \$1.00 each. LONG WIDE ENDS. \$1.50 to \$2.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists, 10, DES VUEX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Powell Ltd

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING



STOCKED IN 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4" DEEP AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS (WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES).

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MERCERISED CLOTHS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

By

MADAME CLARA BUTT.

(WORLD RENOWNED CONTRALTO).

- X228 The Rosary.
- X227 The Fairy Pipers.
- X226 The Sweetest Flower that Blows.
- X225 My Treasure.
- 74033 When all was young.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VUEX ROAD,

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. NO. 135, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

WEATHER REPORT

On the 31st at 11.55—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, and is only to moderately elsewhere. An cyclone of irregular outline is central S. Manchuria, and covers the northern part of the area.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Plac.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"
containing Sailing and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON." **THOS. COOK & SON.**
Telephone No. 524. 16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office - LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday 27th inst. 1917, will be subject to standing and Storage Charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department. Water Authority.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh & assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
chocolates.

	Day On date	On date	On date
	at p.m.	at a.m.	at p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.07	30.03
Temperature	67	63	67
Humidity	73	81	65
Wind Direction	E	E	E
" Force	4	4	4
Weather	0	0	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Significant open air Temperature on the			each by
Lowest	"	"	at 6a

H.K. Observatory, March 21, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR sailed from Manila on Sunday, the 18th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday at noon. It is proposed to despatch her on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. at noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

Established A.D. 1830.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
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Central Market) Telephone No. 514.

THERAPY
 REMEDY FOR YOUR OWN ailment. No "follow up" div-
 iders. Send stamp address envelope to Dr. L. F. CLARK
 1111 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn.

st arrived, Large Shipments of
nicest Hams.

workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON ARMS BLANKS	ENTRANCE DIA. LAUNCH	DEPTH OVER RIF. AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	DATE OF TIDE	
				SPRING	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	{ 50' 6 1/2" 70' 1/2" } 12' 1/2"	50'	7 5 1/2"	-----
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	871'	57'	12-6"	7 6 1/2"	-----
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	864'	57' 8"	12-6"	7 6 1/2"	-----
Talent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	640'	63'	14'	7 6 1/2"	-----
Talent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	640'	60'	15'	-----	-----
TAI-KO-SHUI					
Compassionate Dock	608'	65'	57'	7 4 1/2"	-----
ABERDEEN					
How. Dock	430'	54'	57'	7 6 1/2"	-----
Lanang Dock	398'	54'	57'	7 6 1/2"	-----

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 54

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUBMARINISM.

Missing from an American Steamer.

London, March 20.

It is announced that the captain and nine of the crew of the American steamer City of Memphis are still missing.

Relief Ships Shelled.

London, March 20.

According to an Amsterdam message, two of five Belgian relief vessels, provided by the Germans with safe conduct, have been shelled by a German submarine. Seven people were killed.

Another Relief Ship Attacked.

London, March 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stavanger, the Dutch steamer Salien, proceeding from Rotterdam to New York in ballast, and flying the relief flag, reports that she was attacked by a submarine. A boat was lowered containing eight men, who were all killed. The Salien escaped by going full speed ahead.

Drunken Submarine Crew.

London, March 20.

The captain of the Norwegian sailing ship Collingwood, which was submerged on March 12, says that the crew of the submarine was drunk.

Terrible Experiences.

London, March 20.

The Captain, the Captain's wife and eight of the crew of the Swedish schooner Dag have been landed after a most terrible experience.

The Dag was bound from Laguna to Falmouth, with a cargo of log wood. One of her two boats was destroyed, and the other badly damaged during a hurricane in the Atlantic.

The U. 37 intercepted her early on Tuesday morning and forced the crew to take to a leaky boat. The ship's papers were taken, and then the schooner was bombed and sunk.

The abandoned boat was 200 miles off the Scilly Isles, having only a little water and a few tins of meat. The weather was intensely cold, and haling was necessary to keep the boat afloat. Many ship's lights were seen at night, but the tiny craft was not observed. The food and water gave out, and all were nearly dead with cold and hunger when, after four days, the boat reached a lightship.

Poor Results Against Italy.

London, March 20.

An Italian naval communique states:—Four hundred and forty-eight vessels, of a total tonnage of 429,080, entered Italian ports during the week ending March 15, while 475, of a total tonnage of 451,795 left. Only a small sailing vessel and a steamer have been sunk.

THE MESOPOTAMIA.

Will the Turks be Caught in the Pincers?

London, March 20.

A Mesopotamian despatch, announcing the Turkish withdrawal, suggests that the Turks are likely to be caught in the Anglo-Bassian pincers, since Baku is only fifty-seven miles from Khanekin.

THE RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO.

Royal Appointment Disfavoured.

London, March 20.

The Times correspondent at the Petrograd says the Provisional Government has decided that it is necessary to appoint as Generalissimo a person not connected with the Romanoff House.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Criticism by the Free Trade Union.

London, March 20.

The Free Trade Union has issued a memorandum setting out a series of arguments against Colonial Preference. It contends, *inter alia*, that the adoption of the scheme will cause disappointment and heartburnings within the Dominions, and will lead India to build up a protective tariff against manufacturers in Great Britain. It contends that the policy is irreconcilable with the Paris Economic Conference recommendations, and submits that the taxation of Allies' merchandise will weaken the alliance and check common action against German schemes.

AERIAL WORK ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, March 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, an official message says:—A Franco-Italian air squadron bombarded Pola. Five enemy aeroplanes were repulsed after an aerial duel.

A number of enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Grado, but only slight damage was the result. The Italians retaliated by dropping bombs on the Lloyd yards near Trieste.

COST OF THE WAR.

Special Payments Increase Britain's Bill.

London, March 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of a statement on the cost of the war, said that the total payments for all war and peace services from February 11 to March 31 was estimated at an average of £7,200,000 daily, but this period included heavy special payments, averaging over a million pounds daily.

NEW TRADE BANK FORESHADOWED.

London, March 20.

Sir Albert Stanley has announced that steps are being taken to establish an organisation called the British Trade Corporation, which would be given charter, and whose principal object would be to facilitate and establish a Trade Credit bank connected with existing banks, for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A WARNING TO THE GERMANS.

London, March 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope announced that if the Germans carried out their threat to employ prisoners near the firing-line, the Imperial Government would immediately decide on appropriate action. (Cheers.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Falling Back Rapidly.

London, March 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—The enemy is falling back more rapidly before the French than before the British.

All the roads behind the fleeing foe are closely packed day and night with transport columns and guns, while everywhere on the horizon smoke clouds tell of preparations for a further retreat.

The work of destruction is proceeding systematically. As an example, at the village of Candor the Germans burned farms and wagons, destroyed machinery and everything useful, and also carried off boys approaching military age, besides the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. Previously they had not only seized all the people's produce, but the American relief supplies as well, forcing everybody to work in return for three-quarters of a pound of bread daily.

A communique says:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans last evening powerfully attacked on the Avocourt-Morthomme front. Our barrage and machine-gun fire smashed the waves of assault on the greater part of the front before they could reach our lines and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the direction of Hill 304 and on the edge of Avocourt wood, where enemy parties succeeded in penetrating our lines on a front of about 200 metres, lively hand-to-hand fighting occurred, in consequence of which the enemy was partly driven out of our advanced elements.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons bombed factories and foundries at Thionville and Briey basin, as well as convoys and marching enemy troops in the region of Guisard.

How the Germans Try to Explain.

London, March 19.

A German official message received by wireless states:—Our evacuation of the tract between Arras and the Aisne was long ago prepared and was carried out without disturbance from the hostilities pursuing enemy.

We destroyed the traffic establishments in the evacuated regions and provided five days' food for the population left behind.

We stormed trenches on 500 and 600 metres fronts to the south-east of Bois de Malancourt and at Slope 304, taking 433 prisoners.

Mauling the Retreating Germans.

London, March 20.

Reuter's evening despatch from British Headquarters opens with references to the unaccustomed sight of cavalry patrols skirmishing with small parties of Uhlans. Batteries of artillery are constantly galloping across country and taking up new positions covering the enemy's retreat. The operations to-day were carried on under a dark sky and with a gale of wind.

During the past forty-eight hours we have pushed the Germans off something like two hundred square miles the intended orderly retirement having developed into a rapid retreat. Our patrols are fighting the rearwards all the way, sometimes driving them closely in on their main forces. It is abundantly clear that the Germans are being considerably mauled as they go.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, March 19.

A German official message received by wireless states:—We repulsed the French between Prespa Lake and Monastir.

The enemy achieved gains to the north of Monastir by a reckless use of troops. We rejected the English who had occupied the Poraj railway station.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

British Premier's Confidence.

London, March 19.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Lloyd George said the Imperial Government was confident that the Russian people would find that liberty was compatible with order even in revolutionary times, and that free peoples were the best defenders of their own honour.

This observation was greeted with loud and ironical Irish cheers and cries of "Why don't you practice what you preach?"

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said the Imperial Government was confident that these events, marking a world epoch, and the first great triumph of the principles for which we entered the war (renewed Irish cheers) would not result in confusion or in any slackening of war conduct, but would lead to a closer and more effective co-operation between the Russian people and the Allies in the cause of human freedom. (Cheers.) He added that the Government proposes to put down a motion on the question on the 22nd inst.

Suppressing Censorships.

Petrograd, March 19.

The Government has suppressed all censorships except military.

A Committee of Arts and Letters, presided over by M. Maxim Gorky, has been formed to ensure the safe-guarding of the Palace's artistic property.

THE NATION'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

London, March 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. McKenna, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the national expenditure from April 1st to March 31st had been approximately six millions daily. The nominal total of the national debt at 31st March was approximately £8,900,000,000. The estimated debt due to Britain by the Allies and Dominions in respect to war advances was approximately £264,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ENEMY DESTROYERS RAID THE CHANNEL.

London, March 19.

The Admiralty announces that enemy destroyers shelled the undefended watering-place, Ramsgate, during the night of March 17-18, and hurriedly escaped in the darkness. It was impossible to ascertain the damage inflicted on them.

The enemy engaged and torpedoed one of our destroyers to the east of Dover. She returned the fire with torpedoes and guns, with what result is unknown. There were eight survivors. All the officers were drowned.

A second British destroyer was torpedoed while picking up the survivors, but was not seriously damaged.

A British merchantman was also torpedoed and sunk in the Downs.

THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

London, March 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that as there were no fatalities and practically no damage during the Zeppelin raid of the 18th inst., it was not necessary to issue any further communique on the matter.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

London, March 19.

An Italian official message received by wireless states:—Our airships dropped a ton of high explosives on the railway station at Galliano, and on the railway line to the north of Mattarello.

INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

Batavia, March 19.

A representative of the Commonwealth of Australia is proceeding to India on a mission for closer Indo-Australian trade relations.

AMERICAN RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

New York, March 19.

The railway agreement grants the men an eight hour day and overtime pay of at least one and an eighth the daily rate per hour.

AMERICAN SHIP'S EXPERIENCE.

London, March 19.

Sixteen of the crew of the American steamer City of Memphis have landed and state that the vessel was torpedoed on Saturday evening by two submarines. The steamer had no cargo.

FUNERAL OF DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

London, March 19.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Connaught, which took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was a dignified yet simple ceremony. A feature was the presence in khaki of troops from various parts of the Empire. The congregation included High Commissioners Borden, Massey and Smuts. There was a large attendance of members of the Cabinet and the Corps Diplomatique. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia immediately followed the coffin, then came their Majesties and other royalties. The Indian Princes Bikanir, Pertab Singh and Rajaratnam had a place in the royal procession.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 19.

A Mesopotamian official message states:—We crossed the Dikla on Saturday night and occupied Basriz and part of Bakubah, which is a good supply centre.

The inhabitants are friendly and ready to trade. Meanwhile the enemy retired hastily towards Khanikin.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

London, March 19.

A supplement issued to the Dardanelles report deals with some previously excised portions. It shows that Mr. Winston Churchill concluded in August 1914 that Turkey might join the Central Powers at any moment and in conjunction with Lord Kitchener considered the seizure of Gallipoli should be effected without delay by the Greek army, which would enable the British fleet to enter the Sea of Marmora.

General Caldwell, Director of Military Operations wrote a memorandum on the difficulties of the project.

The Admiralty's suspicions that the Dardanelles' forts were getting short of ammunition at the time of the bombardment were subsequently confirmed.

Commissioner Roch adds a minute that Ambassador Eliot at Athens telegraphed in March, 1915, that M. Venizelos proposed to offer the co-operation of three divisions in Gallipoli, the King having already been sounded thereon. The Minister also heard from another source that the King wanted war.

KAISER TO ADVOCATE WORLD PEACE.

All Nations of the Earth to be Summoned.

Paris, January 25.—Rumours have been rife of late in Paris of a new coup de theatre which the Kaiser is said to be preparing.

Till to-day no hints had been given of the nature of the surprise which the world was to have sprung upon it by the German Emperor. We were only told mysteriously that it would be something stupendous, something that would cause all previous manifestations of the Imperial theatricalism to pale into insignificance.

Now M. Francois Laur, a writer in the *Quotidien*, comes along with the following hypothesis, which he says emanates from the mysterious group gravitating around the author of *J'accuse* in Switzerland.

The arrival on the Western front of the Austrian Empire of all the German kings and princes, of Hapsburg, the Chancellor, and the leaders of Germany's

allies, the assembly in Berlin of the presidents of the Parliaments of the countries allied to the Central Empires, have been arranged to pronounce a solemn approval of a great proposition which the Kaiser is to make next Saturday, his birthday.

This proposition would take the form of a message to the world. The Kaiser, jealous of the Entente's position as champions of peace by the restoration of right, would despoil himself of the barbarous garb of "War Lord" and pose as the new prince of peace, summoning the nations of the earth to conference on the one great question—the organisation of future universal peace.

The idea is that Germany should realise Kant's dream of a society of nations, a federative union of all civilised peoples.

[Immanuel Kant's gospel, which the Kaiser has set out to fulfil, was the promise of a day when a powerful and enlightened people would overthrow the existing basis of Federal union and enter into a union with all the civilised peoples of the world.]

CURIOUS MUSKETS.

Weapons Seized from Junk.

Two junk owners were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with having a greater number of arms on board their junks than allowed by the permit of the Harbour Authority.

Inspector Gordon said that in the first case the man had two muskets in excess of what was allowed. The defendant had a permit, but would not have been given one for the arms found. They were a very curious pattern musket, having been converted from musket-loading into breech-loading.

This man was fined \$25 and the arms ordered to be confiscated. The other defendant had two rifles and four muskets, together with 150 rounds of ammunition in excess, and he was fined \$60 and the arms and ammunition confiscated.

REVOLVER AMMUNITION.

Eight Hundred Rounds Confiscated.

For having 400 rounds of Mauser ammunition in his possession, a Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning.

It was stated that defendant was seized by a lugging in the street and the ammunition was tied round his waist.

Defendant said it was given him to carry by another man.

Sergeant Davitt said he did not think that the ammunition belonged to the man, but defendant had no doubt been trafficking in that sort of goods for some time.

Another man was charged with a similar offence and precisely the same circumstances prevailed, the amount being the same, as well as the method of hiding it. His excuse was identical to that of the first defendant.

His Worship fined both men \$50 each and ordered the ammunition to be confiscated.

Amsterdam, Jan 25.—According to a Budapest telegram, in reply to a question by the Opposition party regarding President Wilson's address to the Senate, Count Tisza, the Premier, said:—

We can only greet with sympathy every effort aiming at the restoration of peace. We are, therefore, inclined to continue the further exchange of views regarding peace with the United States Government. This exchange must of course take place in agreement with our allies.

In view of the fact that Mr. Wilson makes a certain distinction between our reply and the reply of our enemies, I must especially state that the Quadruple Alliance declares that it is inclined to enter into peace negotiations, but at the same time it will propose terms which, in its opinion, are acceptable for the enemy and calculated to serve as a basis for lasting peace.

On the other hand, the conditions of peace contained in the reply of our enemies to the United States are equivalent at least to the disintegration of the Monarchy and of the Ottoman Empire.

This amounts to an official announcement that the war aims at our destruction, and we are therefore forced to resist with our utmost strength.

The whole of public opinion in Hungary, continued the Premier, holds the principle of nationalities in honour.

But in territories where various races live intermingled it is impossible that every single race can form a national State. In such territories only it is possible to create a State without national character or one on which the race which by its numbers and importance predominates imprisons a national character. I believe that in the regions of South-Eastern Europe, which are inhabited by a varied mixture of peoples and nations, the demand for the free development of nations cannot be more completely realised than it is by the existence and domination of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. We feel ourselves, therefore, completely in agreement with the demands of the President of the United States.

True to our traditional foreign policy, and true to the standpoint which we took up in our peace slogan, in conjunction with our allies, we are ready to do every thing that will guarantee to the peoples of Europe the blessings of lasting peace.—(Trans.)

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT:

BANKS

Cotton Cloths on Indian Market.
To illustrate his report on cotton cloths sold in Bengal, Mr. Odell, Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has sent to America an unusually complete line of samples of such goods which were recently displayed at the Customs House, New York. "While most of the samples are of Manchester cloth," reports the *New York Times*, "there are a few from Scotland and Holland and several from Japan which latter are very tangible evidence of the success attending the present Japanese trade campaign in India. While certain American brands of drills have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly in the Indian market, a clever Japanese imitation is now finding a ready sale at a price 33 cents lower per piece than the American brands."

Kwangtung Trade.
H.M.—Consul-General at Canton writes that the recent political troubles in the Province of Kwangtung have completely disorganised the import trade. It is understood, however, that most British firms at Canton are transacting a greatly increased volume of business, and although this increase is not entirely in British goods, those firms are obtaining a hold on the local market which should be of benefit to United Kingdom manufacturers as soon as they are in a position to resume shipments on a normal scale. The following are some of the articles in demand in the Canton market: Piece goods, machinery, metals, kerosene oil, drugs, photographic and chemists' sundries, cigarettes, soap, lubricating oils, paints, varnishes, enamelled ware, marine motors, motor boats, motor pumps, paper, rubber and leather goods, window glass, fertilisers, alkalies, &c., haberdashery, &c.

Manchester Goods.
London Feb. 7.—Cotton is very unsteady. No change is noticeable in the cloth market, and there is still nothing doing for India, and, in fact, the East generally, unless it be a few small lines for China. Many of the export houses, write Messrs. J. F. Hutton and Co. in their market report, can show a blank order book for the present month—an unparalleled occurrence if one excepts the first three months of the war. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., write in their monthly Market Report:—"From the point of view of fresh business the opening month could hardly have launched the year less auspiciously. The market was unusually diffident and slow in getting to work after the holidays, and the subsequent course of events did not tend to revive enterprise or restore confidence. Cotton which at the opening showed a stronger tone became rather very unsettled and futures fluctuated in bewildering fashion. The ginning figures for October and December of 11,045,000, compared with 10,645,000 last year, and 14,435,000 in 1915, though generally translated as bullish, failed to impart any stimulus, even with the help of certain disquieting rumours in regard to the forwarding of supplies to this country. The latter figures to January 16 of 1916 were read as 'concomitant' of crop expectations of about 13,000,000, including lint, against last year's total of 13,953,000. Not only was the delay in delivery of cloth becoming more pronounced, but bleachers, said to be setting on short commons as regards bleaching materials, printers and finishers were all falling more and more behind, while to further aggravate the hold-up and make the financial outlook still more burdensome, a reduction in the frequency of sailings was in rather threatening evidence, China retained all its recent notoriety for disappointing absence of practicable demand, the approach of a New Year no doubt accounting for some of the spathy. In goods, with the exception of mottled worsting up low, there has been very little doing. We note Medium China, 16 by 18 at 11s. 3d.; 19 by 19 10 lb., 14s. Yarns have also been quiet; 20 turns for medium descriptions are about 4d. per lb. lower than the date of last week."

act to restore the foreign trade of China, which had been principally depending upon Japanese shipping, Mr. Hanson said: "There is a good opening for United States trade." Mr. Hanson asserted: "In cotton goods alone the imports in my district are valued at \$5,000,000. It is difficult to tell, however, just what share United States goods represent in the imports into my district, as many of them come through the free port of Hong Kong, where they lose their identity."

Excess Profits Tax.
The business of manufacturing and preparing tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, tantalum, vanadium, and their alloys so far as the same are used in the manufacture of high-speed steel, has been granted by the Board of Referees, the percentage to 12 in the case of a company, and to 13 in the case of a private individual. And rubber has only 10 per cent. and 11 per cent. At the annual meeting of the Bajoo Kidel Company the chairman emphasised the technical difficulty of interpreting an Act of Parliament drafted with the knowledge that husbandry in Britain was exempt from its application. The fact that a large amount of British capital has been invested abroad in agricultural enterprise appears to have been overlooked by the draughtsmen.

Commercial and Produce Markets.
London Feb. 7.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5½ per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4½ to 5 per cent. and discount of four months' Bank bills 5½ per cent. The Silver market has been firm, owing to the small supplies offering, and bars are now quoted at 37.7-16d. per oz. The Rubber Share market has been quiet and featureless, but quotations show little alteration. The Chinese Dragger Company has been registered with a capital of £20,000. The China Tea market has been firm, with a good inquiry for nearly all descriptions. Cofee has met with good demand, and prices show a further advance. In sugar, demand continues in excess of supplies, and prices remain firm. Peppers have been firm, with dearer prices. Rice continues firm. Manila Hemp maintains a firm tone, but there is little business passing. Plantation Rubber has been firm and dearer, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now 3s. 1½d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 3s. 1½d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 3½d. per lb. Straits Tin is £202 10s. to £202 15s. for cash, and £203 10s. to £203 15s. for three months' delivery.

Cement.
For quite a long time before the war the cement industry was probably one of the most depressed lines in Japan. The European war, however, has quite altered the status of this industry. In addition to increased domestic demands consequent upon the present prosperity, there has been a growing increase in exports from Japan, and the improvement of the industry has been particularly pronounced since last summer. The following figures supplied by the *Japan Chronicle*, show the latest standard quotations given by Japanese principal cement companies:—

Aisano Cement Co. ...	Y.5.90
Onoda Cement Co. ...	5.80
Aichi Cement Co. ...	5.70
Nippon Cement Co. ...	5.60
Sakura Cement Co. ...	5.60

The above prices average a little over Y.5.70, as compared with Y.3.50 representing the average price at this time last year, or an advance of Y.2.20. This advance is, of course, due to the excess of demands over the supply, which at present amount to not more than 3,000,000 barrels a year. It is true that the cement companies have been planning extensions of their equipment, but it is not yet known when these plans will be completed. Moreover, it is estimated by the Kobe paper that even when equipment is actually augmented according to the plans under consideration, the output will not be sufficient to keep pace with domestic demands alone. Still higher prices there-

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time	Every	Minutes
7.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	15	minutes
8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.	20	"
9.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	25	"
10.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	30	"
11.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.	35	"
12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	40	"
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	45	"
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	50	"
3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	55	"
4.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	60	"
5.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	65	"
6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	70	"
7.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	75	"
8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	80	"
9.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	85	"
10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	90	"
11.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	95	"
12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	100	"
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	105	"
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	110	"
3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	115	"
4.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	120	"
5.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	125	"
6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	130	"
7.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	135	"
8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	140	"
9.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	145	"
10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	150	"
11.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	155	"
12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	160	"
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	165	"
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	170	"
3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	175	"
4.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	180	"
5.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	185	"
6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	190	"
7.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	195	"
8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	200	"
9.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	205	"
10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	210	"
11.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	215	"
12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	220	"
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	225	"
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	230	"
3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	235	"
4.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	240	"
5.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	245	"
6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	250	"
7.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	255	"
8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	260	"
9.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	265	"
10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	270	"
11.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	275	"
12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	280	"
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	285	"
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	290	"
3.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	295	"
4.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	300	"
5.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	305	"
6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	310	"
7.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	315	"
8.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	320	"
9.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	325	"
10.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	330	"
11.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	335</	

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sinking
£1,500,000 at 2½% £15,000,000
Silver \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
J. R. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
A. H. Flemmer, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Messrs. C. F. Allen, G. T. M. Baker, Esq., G. S. Gibbey, Esq., Hon. Mr. F. H. Maynard, E. V. D. Farr, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman. Messrs. J. B. Hamilton, Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 9 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 24 months, 5½ per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK LIMITED.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted on the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION'S PLAN.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST ON deposits is allowed on the undrawn monthly balances at 9½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer, at their option, interest of five or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1823.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
35, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,250,000
U.S. GOLD \$7,500,000

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY CALCUTTA CARDIFF CEBU COLOMBO HANKOW HONGKONG KOBE LONDON MANILA MEDAN NAGASAKI PANAMA PEKING PUNTA PRATA SAN FRANCISCO SANTO DOMINGO SINGAPORE SHANGHAI TIENTSIN YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere throughout the world.
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTREAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE HOOG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1912.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 21,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

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THE NEW RUSSIA.

A People Transformed in Ten Years.

In view of the Russian revolution, the following from the *Times* correspondent in Petrograd, which appeared in that journal on February 8, will be read with interest.

Under the stimulus of war the national growth of Russia has proceeded at an unprecedented pace. To those who had watched her remarkable development during the years which followed upon the war with Japan and the subsequent initiation of constitutional reform, the progress which she made in moral and national welfare between 1905 and 1914 seemed to border on the miraculous; it has been far eclipsed by the record of events that have happened since then, and there is no reason to expect any decline in this marvellous evolution.

Rapid growth is a painful process, particularly so when it affects a huge and complex organism, and so we must not be astonished at the present crisis Russia had lost too much time in the past centuries; she has had to comply with two very difficult requirements: to carry out suddenly the political and economic advances of several generations, and at the same time to cope with a dangerous foe who was determined for selfish reasons to stunt her growth. The German was both within and outside her gates; she has had to fight him in front and rear; the conflict is still being waged with unabated intensity, and it can cease only with victory.

The conditions prevailing in Russia thus sketched out are clearly so dissimilar from those of any other country engaged in the present struggle that comparisons, for instance with England, are likely to confuse rather than to illustrate any attempt to make the situation comprehensible to the English reader. There is another and perhaps a more imperative reason for avoiding any search after a parallel between Russian and English affairs. The people themselves are so very different in many ways; different in character, habits, and ideas, different in their outlook upon life, in their comprehension of the ordinary standards of duty or of subservience to law. In most respects these differences tend to disappear as the Russian people advance along the path of progress, while the fundamental, abiding characteristics of the nation—a passionate love of truth and an equal detestation of cant and shame—will save them from its pitfalls.

A Delayed Development.

We know that had the Constitution signed by Alexander II. been introduced Russia might have been spared much suffering. The assassination of the Tsar brought about a delay of 25 precious years. Pobedonostzeff persuaded Alexander III. that Russia enjoyed a special dispensation of Providence; that the laws of history in other lands did not apply to her. Thus the greatest of reforms, introduced in the sixties, the abolition of slavery and the institution of the Zemstros granting the people a voice in the affairs of their country, became stultified. It is true that serfdom could not be reintroduced, the Zemstros could not be abolished, but what happened was bad enough. The education of the masses was neglected and the local assemblies were placed under tutelage.

Not till 1905 did Russia obtain relief from the reaction that followed upon the tragedy of 1881. But Pobedonostzeff had numerous adherents among his contemporaries in the old bureaucracy, many of whom survive to this day. The governing class in Russia forms a caste which directs the huge and highly intricate mechanism of a centralised administration ruling nearly 200 millions of people. These statesmen could not be suddenly eliminated or instilled with new ideas alien to all their habits or traditions. In the Senate or Supreme Court of Justice, which promulgates all laws and sees to their enforcement,

"T.P." AS FILM CENSOR.

Mr. O'Connor's Defence of the Cinema.

"In Wales, with its deep religious spirit which we all respect, girls and boys pass from the prayer meeting to the picture house, and from the picture house to the prayer meeting. And there is no reason why this should not be so," declared Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., speaking in his capacity as film censor for the trade, at a luncheon given in his honour by the directors of the B.B.C.

"If children could learn geography by cinema, said Mr. O'Connor, 'their lessons would be at once interesting and instructive. I believe that the day is not far distant when there will not be a public school without its cinema.'

"It has been said that what is good enough for the stage is good enough for the cinema. This is not always so," said "T.P." emphatically. "I should be sorry to allow all the theatrical productions of the last few weeks to be filmed."

"While I shall rigorously exclude anything in the nature of indecency, it is not my business to dictate what should make people laugh and what not. The knockabout cinema is not for me to criticise. Buffonery is a matter of taste. If crime is to be excluded, you exclude a wide part of human life. If death-bed scenes are to be excluded, you exclude almost all the Shakespearean plays."

ment, and in the Upper House, which is half composed of members appointed from the ranks of these older statesmen, the old leaven was still unobscured. Its power for evil was intensified by the predominance of a powerful German element, which had borrowed Pobedonostzeff's weapons in order to divert Russia from any strengthening of the ties with France contracted by the anti-German policy of Alexander III. and more particularly from any friendship with England. Russian statesmen were cleverly hoodwinked into the belief that England's friendship would be dangerous because it might stimulate the very process that Pobedonostzeff had declared to be contrary to "special dispensation." To these causes and agencies we owe the reaction that has characterised Russian internal politics within recent years.

Utter Failure of Old System.

Slowly but surely the ranks of the old reactionary party have been declining. By an infallible process of attrition they were bound to disappear sooner or later, leaving the field clear for the new Russia. The Great War came before the elimination was consummated. It has hastened the process by convincing everybody, including the bureaucracy, of the utter failure of the old system to cope with great national problems. At the present time no section of the population, and therefore, no genuine political party, exists in Russia that has a word to say in support of the Pobedonostzeff theory. The Nobles' Congress was the last stronghold to surrender. It did so in the most emphatic manner by endorsing, *mirabile dictu* the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament demanding the formation of a strong, united Ministry enjoying the confidence of the people. Between the Army and the nation there is not, and there cannot be, any difference of opinion on this subject.

Within something like 10 years the Russian people have become a new people. What Pobedonostzeff succeeded in doing 25 years ago cannot, obviously, be attempted now. Russia has finally, irrevocably, turned her back upon the old ideas. She has spoken her mind fully, unanimously. And if the truth saying that "every nation has the government it deserves" be true the time has come for the disappearance of Ministers who cannot represent the new Russia.

NOTICES.

BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$250 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 1st March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents:—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 2 Victoria View, Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry covered and leather covered couches and armchairs, teak flower stands, blackwood tables, chairs, and stools, brass standard lamps, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps and fittings, oil paintings, pictures, ornaments, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, glass cabinet, tea tables, ice chest, glass and cutlery ware, dinner crockery, etc., etc.
Doubtless and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, enamelled bath, etc., etc.

Also
One Cottage Piano by Arthur Allison & Co.
One American Refrigerator.
On view from Saturday, the 24th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

FOR SALE.

24 "IZ" Slazenger Tennis Racquets.
35 dozen "M & T" Superior Golf Balls.
10 dozen Slazenger Tennis Balls.
10 pieces back stop tennis netting.

Apply:
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

AT KOWLOON, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.
(No site being available in HONGKONG.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
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THE MOST BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY OF ARTISTES EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER
ALL EUROPEANS.

FIRST VISIT TO HONGKONG.

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Boxes—6 seats \$15.00, Single seats 3 00.
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Circle cts. 50, Gallery cts. 30.

Afternoon Performances: WEDNESDAY SATURDAYS
at 5.30. Children half price.

BOOKINGS AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 20th March, 1917.

"JULIUS CÆSAR."

In

4 PARTS

The World's Greatest Film Play.

"Pathe's Gazette."

AND

VARIOUS COMICS.

Great Attractions for the Week end.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE MASTER KEY."

12TH & 13TH EPISODES.

Entitled:—"The Sailors Kill all the Priests."

GAUMONT GRAPHIC and Comics.

SATURDAY, 24th inst. The Final Episodes of this Serial will be screened.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

MARCH, 21ST, 22ND & 23RD.

Showing:— 9th and 10th episodes of

"THE GODDESS."

ALSO KEYSTONE COMICS.

SATURDAY, March 24th.

See:—"PEG O' THE RING." (9th & 10th Episodes).

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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